NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

ranged to give life to the Winter's session, for the com

mittee rooms are always crowded whenever the friends

of woman suffrage appear to argue their cause. In re-

with the price they have had to pay for it, and will de

mand of the Logislature that the poll-tax on women

shall be reduced from the present rate of \$2 to half

that amount. They argue that if a man by paying \$2

can enjoy the right to vote for National, State and mu-

nicipal officers, a woman ought not to pay more than \$1

try towns, where the "town meetings" are not held

until they know whether the price of a ballot is to be

The work of registration in Boston must have proved

disappointing to the friends of the movement. It was

claimed that advantage would be very generally taken

of the privilege, and that the vote cast by the women w.uld show them to be a considerable power in the community; but the records of the Board of Registra-

tion show that not over 900 women have taken the step

act. This is not nearly enough to throw the balance of

necessary to qualify themselves for the ballot under the

ance with them necessary to the success of any one of

whose votes had been counted on had taken the interest

would have been quite different, and the male voters

would not have been able to ignore-the demands of the

women; but under the present circumstances then

over, interest in the new order of things i

over, interest in the new order of things is so restricted that not nearly all of the women who are registered will vote. The registrars state that they doubt if more than three-lourths of those entitled to the privilege will appear at the polls, for many have stated in their names on the voting flists as an indication that they were in sympathy with the underlying principles of the movement and as an encouragement to others. It may seem a small matter to vote upon—this election of the School Board—but in Boston it is an affair of censiderable moment. There is a great competition for thace on the committee, and it is probably within bounds to gay that there are at present at least a hundred sepirants for the eight scats that are to be filled a week from next Tuceday.

Although the assessors and registrars have little sym-

Influence is not worth taking into consideration.

the cause that had been expected of them, the case

the rival parties. If the two or three thousand women

till Marco, women are generally delaying registration

reduced or not. Other movements are binted at, but

inquiry fails to disclose their nature.

to vote for school committee merely, and in the com-

Vol. XXXIX..No. 12,067.

PARIS RECROWNED.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE RESTORED. THE CITY AGAIN TAKES ITS PLACE AS THE CENTRE OF PUBLIC INTEREST-THE PROCEEDINGS TRAN-

The first legislative session held in Paris since 1870 was opened yesterday, with only the ordinary formalities. M. Gambetta advised the Deputies and the people of Paris to be tranquil. It is supposed that the Waddington Ministry may be reorganized. That subject and the election of Marshal Canrobert to the French Senate are referred to in the letter appended.

THE POLITICAL ARENA OPEN. THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE PROMISES TO CON-SIDER PUBLIC NEEDS-THE MINISTRY LIKELY TO

In opening the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Gambetta congratulated the House on the restoration to Paris of the legal title of capital of France. This restoration, he said, would render closer the bonds of National unity, and it attested the confidence placed in the good sense and patriotism of the population of Paris. M. Gambetta besought the Chamber to forego all useless and passionate scenes, and concentrate its efforts on securing the grandeur of the country and strengthening the Republic.

Deputy Haentjen questioned the Government relative to measures for the relief of the sufferers from the commercial crisis. He moved that the public works be pushed, and that the import duty

on grain be abolished. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, replied that the Government will promptly consider all proposals to ameliorate the position of the population of the Re-

The order of the day, pure and simple, was then THE PROSPECTS OF THE MINISTRY.

There was much speculation in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon last evening over the situation in regard to the Ministry. It is the general opinion that its prestige is shaken. Some influential memof opinion seems to be that the present Ministers will remain until the middle of February, with a modification whereby M. De Frevcinet will become Premier-M. Waddington remaining as Foreign

The Figure asserts that Prince Jerome Napoleon, during a recent visit to Cardinal Bonnechose, declared that he intended to publish a letter against article VII of the Educational bill.

STORMY SCENE AT A COUNCIL-GENERAL. In the Council-General of the Seine yesterday, Deputy of knowingly keeping in the police force notorious Bonspartists, some of whom had, by false evidence, caused men to be shot or transported. M. Andrieux refused to enter into explanation, and treated M. Raspail's accusation as caluminious. Ultimately a vote of censure was get the vote annuled as being political and beyond the powers of the Council.

President Grévy has signed a decree annulling the resolution of the Council-General of the Seine condemn

POLITICAL FERMENTS.

MARSHAL CANROBERT'S ELECTION-ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND POSSIBLE RESULTS-M. LEON

SAY AND THE FINANCIAL SCANDALS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Parts, Nov. 14 .- The election of Marshal Caurobert does not change anything in the Senate, but it will tend to strengthen Bonapartist ferments. Marshal Caurobert is in active service, and occupies high military posts essentially revocable in their nature. He is a bumptious, boastful little man; very daring and the personal friend of divers heirs to ancient crowns, who have congratulated him on his election, and who encourage him to persevere in what, in his letter to a friend at the head of the committee which carried his election in the Charente he called "the good fight." The Marshal is a swaggering soldier, and excellent company at a small dinner party. He has dash and pluck in the field, the high spirits, keenness and fluent tongue of a Gascon, and about as much conscience or respect for law or legality as a buzzing bluebottle fly, which eats, defiles and corrupts the cold meat in the larder has for the rights of property. Indeed, there is much of the bluebottle in the nature of Caprobert. His baptismal name is Certain. In the army he was nicknamed Uncertain Canrobert, because there was no rehance to be placed in his military schemes. At Sebastopol, where he succeeded to St. Arnaud, he allowed the siege to drag on, and was the indirect cause of the fearful mortality in the trenches. Things were going on there from bad to worse when Pellisier, a rough brute, but a man of head and energetic will, was sent out there to supersede him and put an end to a shillyshally mode of warfare, more fatal in its consequences than the carnage of the battlefield. Nevertheless Canrobert, the Black Man who used to warn newspaper editors what they were not to write about, with his tall talk obtained for himself at the end of his Crimean fiasco the reputation of one of the most valorous captains of his time. The Queen of England had him at her left-hand the day she first dined at St. Cloud, and the sketch she made of him in her journal shows that by his gasconade he succeeded in throwing dust in Her Majesty's eyes. A marriage with a Scotch lady drew him closer to the Royal Family of Great Britain, with whom he and his wife are on terms of intimate friendship. When the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Czarewitch and Czarevna were last here, Canrobert was invited to partake of snug little dinners with them in a cubinct particulier in the Café Anglais. In the the Italian campaign he acted with such precipitation and ignorance of the ground on which he had to managavre that he himself admits he would have been surrounded and taken prisoner if the Austrians had had reliable spies, or if they had not overestimated his ability. They gave him credit for knowing his business, which he did not know when he was intrusted with the command of a large body of troops, and so he got out of what appeared to him, when he was entangled in it, an inextricable scrape. At Gravelotte he was courageous, but an incompetent leader; and after all, he himself, at the Bazaine Court Martial, where he appeared as witness; created the legend of his splendid

CANROBERT'S DANGEROUS POPULARITY. Canrobert is dangerous because of his hopefulness, his unblushing brag and his pleasant manners, which secure to him popularity in the army. What obtained for him a Marshal's bâton was the part he took in the massacre of the Boulevard Montmartre. It is he who devised the expedient of preparing the

tered himself that he deserved to be so qualified, Prince Napoleon supported his "militant candidature," and after the election took place went to fe-

licitate Canrobert on his election. All this has excited an excitable public. The Reds cry out that there is one set of weights and scales for them and another for the Bonapartists. Republicans generally are scandalized at the rebellious spirit expressed in the epistle of the Marshal who now tries to wriggle out of the pool of hot water into which he dashed. His excuse is that he had to say something, and that he is a hot-brained southerner and fond of indulging in figures of speech, which never precisely express what one thinks. No doubt he is united by ties of old friendships and gratitude to the Imperial family and Imperialist party, but far be it from him to set so demoralizing an example to the army as to enter the Senate in a political character. Thankful for small mercies, the Waddington Cabinet shows signs of being satisfied with the lame explanation of the Marshal, who, as President of ment, or otherwise, of field officers and subalterns. This post, an important one, is a revo-cable one also. Early in the week the governmental press speke of the Marshal's dismissal as being certain. One of them went so far as to state that when this subject was discussed at the last Ministerial Council, it was decided that to maintain discipline in the army, the disloyal epistle should be punished and General Aymard asked to succeed Canrobent. Aymard saved us from a coup delat the Winter before last. He is Governor of Paris, and an amiable and honest man and a good soldier. To-day there is a paragraph in La Paix which is connected with the Ministry of the Interior, which betrays an unwillingness on the part of the Government to act with severity. " Canrobert." it says, " has not sent in his resignation." Nobody ever thought he would. And General Gresley has not provided him with a successor. Besides, the Comitié de Classement is not permanent in its operations, and is not just now in the exercise of its functions. There is, therefore, no necessity for taking immediate steps. At the same time, it is certain that the Government has been much concerned at the seditions character cerned in it, and it is possible the War Minister may bers of the Left think that a new Cabinet, with M. | take a disciplinary measure against the new Sena-Gambetta as Premier, is inevitable; but the weight | tor for the Charente. But we are enabled to state that in case he should, the successor of M. Canrobert will be the senior officer invested with a grand military command." Who is this officer? The Duke d'Aumale. He is a Pretender as well as Prince Napoleon, and the uncle of another Pretender, whom, during the Comte de Chambord's life, he would fain serve as a warming-pan. I am afraid, the Waddington Cabinet is limp and nerveless. The Premier is discouraged at the perplexing situation of Europe and wants to resign before there is time for a storm to burst. Cochery is ab-Raspall furiously attacked M. Andrieux, accusing him sorbed in the administration of his own department (posts and telegraphs), and is glad of an excuse to wash his hands of vexed questions. Lepère has a form of Bright's disease. Leroyer is a lazy loon, and an old bachelor who has not given up the follies pardonable in a young one. Léon Say is a

martyr of fatty degeneration, and bears with diffi-

culty a heavy load of corpulency. The War Minis-

ter is merely an honest soldier, which, as times go,

is a good deal. De Freycinet is intelligent and ac

tive; but his railway schemes absorb his intelli-

gence and activity. Admiral Janréguiberry is a

fine old salt, but he does not presume to have an opinion on political questions. A CABINET CHANGE NOT PROBABLE. However, notwithstanding its defects, the Wad. dington Cabinet, I think, will endure through the next session. Gambetta does not want to use hunself up by accepting office in a period when th policy of lying-on-oars must be often followed. He means to reserve himself until the general elections are at hand, which will be in fourteen months and then go to the country with a programme on which, if there is a majority in his favor, he will take office. If Waddington is upset Grevy threatto send for Jules Simon, who is Gambetta's enemy and ask him to form a Ministry. By coming foward as a partisan-public opinion demanding if Simon, who is strong in the Senate, might be able to carry on the Government. The great difficulty in his way would be the action he has taken on the Ferry bill, which is pressed for by the advanced Republicans. However, this section of the Chamber might put off the discussion of Clause 7 in return for concessions on the amnesty question, which are imperatively demanded. The eall for them has been prompted by the revelations made in the National, a Government paper, about the borrors of the galleys in Noumea. There the better class of Communists have been subjected to tortures as foreclossly cruel as those inflicted by Spanish Inquisitors on heretics whom they did not want to kill right away. Gambetta and Jules Simon are at daggers drawn, and it might be injurious to the former if so adroit an enemy were maintained at the head of the Cabinet by the Left-Centre and by Lo: is Blane and his frieads. The President of the Chamber would like either Freycinet of the Chamber would fike either Freyeinet or Léon Say to take Waddington's place. But the former does not, on his side, like to quit the Department of Public Works, and leave to another Miaister the execution of his grest engineering schemes, which embrace one for fertilizing by a system of irrigation the arid regions of France. Léon Say would be well pleased to cumulate the Presidency of the Council with finances and leave Foreign Affairs to Challemel Lacour, a man of singular ability, who was eighteen months ago a subsection of La République Francaise, and has been since last March serving a diplomatic apprenticeship at Herne. But the President of the Republic looks grave whenever this combunation is mooted to him. at Berne. But the President or the Butter of the grave whenever this combination is mooted to him.

"Leon Say-Leon Sayott," is a bitter jest which is
"Leon Say-Leon Sayott," is a bitter jest which is "Léon Say-Léon Savoit," is a bitter jest which is often in the mouths of victims of the conversion panie. Léon Say, who was so forward in the tribune to menace journals which associated his name with the conversion scandal with actions for libel, bears meckly the broadsides of the Gaulois. This journal is most libellous in the charges which it brings against the Finance Minister, whom it sets at defiance. It twits him with not vindicating his fair fame before the Tribunals, and it alleges that it can prove all its accusations. This is serious, inasmuch as behind the Tribinals, and it access in a much as behind the Gaulois there is a wealthy financier named Camondo who, for a Bourse man, is a phenomenon of honesty. He is also very intelligent, and judged incapable of throwing soiled caps at a minister's head unless he believed they were a good fit.

Gambetta would be favorable to a Léon Say Ministry, inasmuch as its head would remain his bumble servant, which he has been ever since last Spring. Grévy, in my opinion, is in the right and the President of the Chamber in the wrong on this delicate point. However, there is no lorger any fear of these two emicent men disagreeing about it. Gambetta, in a visit paid yesterday to the Elysée concerted with the President of the Republic on the tasks which the Chambers and the lie on the tasks which the Charles sessions. Ministry should get through next sessions. It was decided to go on with the It is he who devised the expedient of preparing the soldiery for their angumary mission by getting them drunk, and his war cry in front of the Maison Sallandeerze was "Rram my boys. At them."

Hence his other nickname of "Rramobert." The they will not go out upon it. The materium behavior of the little tab-shaped soldier whom English royality is pleased to honor with its friendship.

It was arranged by the Bonapartist Committee for the Senatorial election in the Charente—the Brandywine district par excellence of France and the most Imperialist Department—that no address was to be issued by the candidate who, however, which did just as well. In this epistle the Marshal came forward as a political man, and announced, its already stated, his intention to fight the good fight in the Senate. He would not have sought to enter that Chamber if there had been a respectable minority. But it is so wretchedly small that hence of energy are wanting, and the Marshal lin removing him from the Presidency of the Mary is always pready stated, his intention to fight the good fight in the Senate. He would not have sought to enter that Chamber if there had been a respectable minority. But it is so wretchedly small that have of energy are wanting, and the Marshal lin removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in removing him from the Presidency of the Marshal in the Senate. The presents have not be found from the the affairs of diagton Cabinet. Another Amnesty bill will

GAMBETTA FAVORS A LEON SAY MINISTRY.

Comitié de Classement, the nature of which I have al' ready explained.

THE FESTIVITIES AT MADRID.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE BETWEEN THE HOUSES OF THE SPANISH BOURBONS AND HAPSBURG

LORRAINE. This is the birthday of the King of Spain. Alphonso XII. was born twenty-two years ago, his mother being Queen Isabella, the eldest daughter of King Ferdinand VII., and his father her cousin, Infante Francisco. He ascended the throne in January, 1875, upon the restoration of the Bourbons, which brought to an end the storm-and-stress period of the House of Savoy and the Republic. His first marriage, in January, 1878, to his cousin, Princess Marie de las Mercedes, the youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, was hailed with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction throughout Spain. The Queen-mother had objected to her son's choice, and withheld her consent to the be trothal. The King, however, was not only selfwilled, but very much in love with his cousin and accordingly married her. Her death, which occurred six months afterward, caused deep sorrow among all classes, for the Queen-a lass of nineteen-had young endeared herself to her subjects. The King seemed heartbroken, and mourned her loss with the most marked manifestation of grief and bereavement. In October of the same year he was fired upon by a crazy cooper as he was returning to Madrid after a short visit to the Northern Provinces, but escaped unhart. Alphonso is a brave, manly sovereign who has succeeded in winning the affections of his subjects. He has a civil list fixed by the Cortes in June, 1876, at \$1,400,000, exclusive of allowances to his relatives. The Cortes not only determines his income, but sanctions his marriage, for he cannot marry without the approval of the legislative majority. been no opposition on the part of the Cortes to his second marriage, for it is not only an excellent one, when political considerations are taken into account, but, the necessity of

factory basis than it stands at present is generally admitted by Spanish politicians.

The succession follows the general law of primogenture. If Alphonso dies childless the succession will fall first to his eisters; subsequently to his annt and her children; and next to his uncles, the brothers of Ferdinand VII. The King has two sisters living, but no brothers; his cousin, Don Carlos, next to himself the eldest male representative of the royal house, has already warred against him, denied his legitimacy and title to the throne, and wrought untold mischief in Northern Spain.

house, has already warred against him, defined his legitimacy and title to the throne, and wrought untold mischief in Northern Spain.

The Austrian Archduchess Maria Christina is the granddaughter of the popular Palatine, Juseph. She is a daughter by a second marriage, her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, having lost her first husband, the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, when still a girl in years, and having married, four years afterward, the Archduke Charles Ferdinand. Maria Christina is only eight months younger than Alphonse, and is said to be highly accomplished, annuble and beautiful. The bride has seen more of her Royal lover than usually happens when a union of this kind is brought about. They have met and passed hours together in familiar conversation, and are reported to be exceedingly fond of each other. The formal demand for the Archduchess was made by the Duke of Bulen, Extraordinary Ambassador from Madrid to Vienna, and on receiving the Emperor's sanction the Duke obtained the consent of the Archduchess herself in the presence of her mother. The Archduchess arrived at the Spanish frontier on November 20, travelling incognito, and was received by a departation of members of the Cortes Archduchess arrived at the Spanison and was re-ceived by a deputation of members of the Cortes and officers of the King's household. On the 18th, in the presence of all the archduchesses of the Royal family and the members of the Privy Council, the Archduchess Christina had renounced her solds to the Austrian succession; and by

Royal family and the members of the Privy Council, the Archauchess Christina had renounced her rights to the Austrian succession; and by the special order of the Emperor the Court was also attended by the Ministers of the dual Monarchy, by the presidents of both houses of the two Parliaments, and by the Spanish Andassador. The bride and the briderroom are coustice, but the relationship is removed by so many degrees that no Papal dispensation will be required to legalize their union, as was the case when Alphonso and Mercedes were weeded. The Pope has sent a magnificent mosaic table, in a velvet case, to King Alphonso, with an autograph letter.

There will be no fetes at Madrid on the occasion of the King's marriage. The event will be reduced to a religious ceremony, to which the chief functionaries and the diplomatic body will be invited, and to an ordinary reception at the palace in the evening. The money that was to have been expended in rejoicings, bull fights, State performances at the theatres, exhibitions and similar festivities, will be devoted to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers from the inundations in Murcia. This change in the arrangements was made at the suggestion of the future Queen. The King himself has taken pains to go himself and dispense succor to the sufferers. He rode on horseback through the devastated city and the suburbs, and was received with enthusiasiste greetings.

[For other Poreign Newses of 1th Page].

(For other Poreign News see Afth page).

MORE LOUISLANA PERJURY EXPOSED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27 .- George Bird, of East Baton Rouge, a member of the Packard Legislature, testified that he received no money, promises e anything else for voting for Kellogg. Richard Simms, of St. James Parish, a member of the Packard Legisla ture, testified that the statement made by Murray that witness received money for voting for Kellogg was un-

witness received money for voting for Kellogg was untrue; nover received money nor anything close for his vote; was never promised anything.

H. C. Clarke, acting private secretary for Senator Kellogg, testified that the statement made by Bernard Williams, that witness was present in Governor Kellogg's room on the night that Spofford's witnesses arrived in Washington, and saw them paid \$500 cach, is false. Never witnessed or knew of such a transaction.

Nine witnesses testified to the bad reputation of Thomas Murray in the community for truth and veractive. Murray was a witness for Spofford before the committee in Washington. George Drury, member of the Packard Legislature from Assumption Parish, testified that he knew of no money or valuable consideration being given to any member who voted for Keelogg.

Getave Vallet testified; Knew B'acksone, Moore and Gardler, of the Seventh Ward; Moore told hun be had entered hito a satisfactory compremise with Nicholis' Legislature, by when Demography for the seventh.

and Gardier, of the Seventh Ward; Moore told him he had cutered into a satisfactory councromise with Nieholis' Legislature, by which Democrats claiming seats from his ward would be admitted; in the primary election Moore offered to let the faction he (witness) was working for have three hundred false registration papers; believed false registration papers were used in the general election in 1876.

James Barrett, sergeaut-at-arms of the Packard Legislature, testified that he knew at one time during the day of the Senatorial election that there was not a quorum present. Witness went in search of Senator Breaux, but failed to find him. Witness testified at considerable length regarding the bribery of members. Jones told him he did not intend to be left out; that all the other members had been paid; afterward told him that he had received money from Kellogg.

THE WELSH FESTIVAL CLOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27 .- The second and lucing day's exercises of the Welsh musical festival, at the permanent exhibition, closed to-day, there being present in the afternoon fully 12,000 people. The morn exercises began at 10:30 o'clock, when Governor Hoyt exercises began at 10:30 o'clock, when Governor Hoyt appeared on the platform and was introduced by the Hon. H. G. Jones, and made a speech, complimenting the Weish and other societies, and stating that he had often heard their fine singing near his home.

Dr. D. F. Evans, of Frankin, Fena., was then introduced and bade a few remarks. A Tambisgiving march was played, which was followed by a choins entitled "Mighty Conqueror," rendered by the Welkesbarre Mate Gice Clao, 150 voicez. Webet's "When Winds Breathe Soft" was sung by the Schuyikal and Carbon Chor of 300 voices.

A FRUITLESS BANK INQUIRY.

Nonwich, Conn., Nov. 27 .- The investigation into the affairs of the Uneas National Bank, of this city, by United States Examiner Mygatt, is not yet com-

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF NEW-YORK. THEIR POSSIBLE CHANGE BY THE NEXT LEGISLA-TURE IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMY AND EF-FICIENCY-WOMEN AT THE POLLS IN MASSA-

The prospects of legislation the coming Winter affecting the Departments in New-York were discussed yesterday with a TRIBUNE reporter by a inent member of the City Government. He thinks that economy and efficiency may be gained by consolidating the Departments and centralizing responsibility. A Boston correspondent writes of the coming election in Massachusetts, in which women will vote for members of the School

CHANGES IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FROM THE NEXT LEGIS LATURE-REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF DE SIBILITY-VIEWS OF A NEW-YORK OFFICIAL.

A prominent official of the City Government was asked yesterday what was the meaning of the nomiffation by Mayor Cooper of Jacob M. Patterson to the vacant Police Justice ship lately held by Judge Kasmire. He replied: "I do not think much political significance can be attached to it, although it would seem to indicate that the Mayor was willing to make friends with the Republican leaders. It does not indicate an alliance between the Republican and Anti-Tammany members of the Board of 'Aldermen, for the reason that the Tammany Republican members are still acting in unison. There has never been any bond or compact between the Tammany and Republican leaders. When the deadlock between the Anti-Tammany and Republican members of the Board of Aldermen had existed for some time, certain of the Republican leaders came to us and proposed that we act together in the Board. Governor Robinson and the Mayor were working actively against Tammany Hall at the time, and the offer was accepted. With the new Legislature largely Republican and a Republican Governor for the ing three years, there will be likely to be deeided changes made in the City Government, and these will probably affect the Anti-Tammany office-holders more than those of Tammany Hall. In the case of Mr. Patterson, however, I think the Mayor was actuated as much by a desire to oblige

In the case of Mr. Patterson, however, I think the Mayor was actuated as much by a desire to oblige the nomine as to make his peace with the Republicans. There has been for some time a warm feeling between the Mayor and Mr. Patterson, and a few days ago the latter went to the Mayor and said to him. Will you monimate me for one of the Police Justiceshing? The Mayor replace was nominated and confirmed. Mr. Patterson was nominated and confirmed unanimously."

"You spoke of probable chances in the City Government; what changes are likely to be made?

"Nothing definite has been decided upon," was the reply. "But there are several amendments to the City Charter which meet with favor among the Republican lenders. One of these provides for a Board of Public Works, which was now before marine, In which the proposed over by Allan Campbell, and shell also include the work now done by the Department of Docks, and the laying out of streets and avenues in the American Campbell, and shell also include the work now done by the Department of Docks, and the laying out of streets and avenues in the American Campbell, and shell also include the work now done by the Department of Docks, and the laying out of streets and avenues in the American Campbell, and shell also include the work now done by the Department of Docks, and the laying out of streets and avenues in the American Campbell, and shell also include the work now done by the Department of Docks, and the laying out of streets and avenues in the American Campbell, and shell also include the work now done by the Department of Docks, and the laying out of streets and avenues in the Europe Campbell, and shell also include the work now done by the Department of Police Board to the proposed new Department of Police Roard to the proposed new Department of Police Roard to the proposed new Department of Police Roard to the proposed new Department of Parks may be more proposed by a separate department. There is no reason why it should not be. It could just as will be made a bureau a

is not yet clear. Something will certainly be done to improve its efficiency, and prevent the deadlock and clashing of some time past. The Building Department will most likely be made a burean in the Fire Department. This has been talked of heretofore. It is really one of the most important departments under the City Government, if properly administered. Much of the building which has been cone for the past few years has been of a kind which should not have been allowed. The buildings effected are the merest shells—shams put up by speculative builders, with a good exterior and not nuch eise."

"What is the object of the changes?"

good exterior and not much eise."

"What is the object of the changes ?"

"The Republican leaders believe that a great deal of money can be saved in this manner and the affairs of the city may be better administered by making the proposed changes. There will doubtless be some medifications; but what I have stated is urged by several of the most prominent men in the Rejublican ranks."

"Is there any movement looking toward onstring the Mayor, under the guise of a Spring election for municipal officers?"

municipal officers?"
"I have heard of none yet worthy of notice. Of course, the Legislature being strongly Republican, and having a Governor in accord with it, any changes in the City Government can be made that the party leaders agree upon."

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE COMING MUNICI-PAL ELECTION IN BOSTON-VOTING FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD-FEW WOMEN TO TAKE ADVAN-

M AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, Nov. 25 .- One of the most inter-

esting features of the coming municipal election will be

cants, rather than to any wide-spread conversion of

point was at last conceded to them. Many

members of the Legislature voted in in

a law, in the hope that the event would prove the truth

of their opinion that women generally eared little for

the ballot-box, and little opposition was made to the

measure. The friends of woman suffrage made their

attack upon this point because there seemed to be little

reason to apprehend any great resistance there, and be-

cause if this were once galact it might give a vantage

ground for further assaults. In acting thus moderately

and not claiming recognition on all points at once, they

ways been shown, and the sentiment of men of all per

elections in which women should have a voice it was clearly upon the choice to to those whom the education

and training of her children were intrusted. This feeling

had found expression some time before, for in Boston it

has long been a common thing to see women upon our school Board, and many of the towns and cities in the

If the members of the Legislature believed, however,

embers of the school committee would relieve

that this slight concession of allowing women to vote

them of further hearings, and free them from the un

pleasant duty of refusing applications from women who

falled to appreciate that charming persistency which

is one of the prominent characteristics of the gentler

sex, and showed themselves very superficial students of

human nature. The incoming Legislature is likely to be

badgered quite as much as any of its predecessors upon

this subject. Fresh petitious are already in preparation,

and new schemes and still greater demands will be at

sired all the civil rights which men enjoy, they quite

popular sentiment to their theories, that

contributed \$25. After the services the President and his wife for over half an hour shook hands with mem-bers of the congregation as they passed out of the the voting of women for members of the School Commit-tee. This privilege has long been contended for by the TRUSTING A BOILER TOO LONG. movement being Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higgin CINCINNATI, Nov. 27 .- A dispatch from Sa-Mrs. Ciaffin, wife of ex-Governor Claffin, Edna Dean lem, Ind., says a terrible explosion of the boiler of a portable sawmill occurred several unless from there, at Cheney and such well-known reformers, whose views have for some time found expression in the columns of the lively and bright local publication, The Woman's Jour and Joseph Hauger, the engineer, was struck by a piece nat. This is the first opportunity ever afforded the of the boiler, carried across the highway, and dashed to women of Massachusetts to appear at the polis, and this pieces. Three school children, who were near at the time of the explosion, were cut and scalded, but not fa-talty. The unit was an old one, and Hanger har fears of the botter, for on leaving his home in Salem on Monday morning be said to bis mother, "I shall be home again on Saurday evening, unless the old botter blows up and kills me." privilege was only wrested from the Legislature at its besieged for years by the persistent leaders of the cause

> CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The bark Eliza Oulton had her mainyard carried away and lost and split sails during a severe northwest gale on the 20th instant off Cape Hatteras.

THE PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—President Hayes,

with Mrs. Haves attended the dedicatory services of the

Paul Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Frankford.

Bishop Simpson, at whose house the President and his

wife are stopping, preached the sermon. Upon its con-clusion contributions were received to defray the ex-

o arrived in this city late last night, this morning

PITISTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—Theodore Woodhouse was rm over and killed on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Radroad yesterday, while endeavoring to Jamp on a moving coal train.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—A telegram from Gaspe states that the brigastine America, from Montreal, with a cargo of pear for Queenstow, has put in there, the crew having refused to praceed further.

fused to praceed further.

SUICIDE OF A ONCE PROMINENT POLITICIAN.

RUPFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Myron E. Brown, for merly master mechanic of the Eric Railway Company, and a one time candidate for Mayor of this place, committed suicide by shooting himself at life residence to day. Circle by anoming minsen at the residence to day.

A LONG CINCINNATI TRIAL ENDED.

CINCENNATI, Nov. 27.—Harry Hulse, who has been on trial here for the past nine days on an indictment for outrageous assault, committed in February last, was to day found guilty by the jury, after nearly twenty-four hours deliberation.

retailor.

THE LAST HOURS OF A CONDEMNED MAN.
WINDSOR, Vt., Nov., 27.—As a Magoon, who will hanged to-morrow for the murder of Streeter, four year, o, begins to realize his awfur position as the time aponches for his execution, and is greatly depressed an ekch down, spending most of his time to-night in project.

roket down, spending most of his time to night in przycj.

TWO MEN IN THE VAST USKNOWN.

BEOCKVILLE, Out., Nov. 27.—On Thesday eventin,
samuel letert and James Nutr. et Malloydown, who has
seen attending a characty unit here, scarcel in a skill to
dedictive in Nothing has since been heard of them, and
a supposed that the boat swamped and the men were drowned

NICROLAS, THE MURDERES, RESPITED, POUGHESTERS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A stay of a ceedings having been granted on the list metant in the of Patrick Stoachs, who was converted of the mar of Thomas Conners, as Haverstraw, October 10, and scale to be banged November 28, the execution will conseque you take peace.

A HOLIDAY OF PRAISE.

THANKSGIVING IN AND ABOUT THE CITY gard to the election of school committees, even, there is LARGE CONGREGATIONS IN THE CHURCHES-REstill some dissatisfaction. Having secured what they asked for, the leaders of the movement are dissatisfied INSTITUTIONS-GENERAL HAPPINESS AND GRATI-TUDE AMONG ALL CLASSES.

The observance of Thanksgiving yesterday was more general than usual, and greater heartiness of manner was noticed among worshippers and pleasure-seekers than on similar occasions in the last few years. The churches were well filled in the morning, and the afternoon was devoted to amusements and the quiet enjoyment of home life. The softness of the atmosphere and the sunshine added much to the pleasure of the out-door sports. Dinners and entertainments were furnished to the inmates of public and private charitable institutions, and at the festivities reported by THE TRIBUNE it was estimated that at least 8,000 children were fed. And the inmates of prisons were not forgotten.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY. RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES-STREETS CHARM OF A BEAUTIFUL DAY.

Everything seemed to combine to make yesterday one of the most perfect of holidays. Such a spontaneous and hearty observation of Thanksgiving Day has not been seen in New-York for a number of years. If happy hearts, beaming faces and a disposition to enjoy innocent amusements count in the scale of praise for the blessings of existence, then the residents of New-York rendered unbounded and heartfelt thanks. Holiday pleasures depend greatly on the weather. Yesterday was a perfect softness of a Spring day without the languor. Light wraps were neither indispensable nor a burden. A gentle stimulus was in the atmosphere and tended to promote health and out-doof exercise.

The attendance at morning services in all of the churches was unusually targe for Thanksgiving morning, and Fifth-ave, between 12 and 1 o'clock showed almost as large a throng of well-dressed worshippers as on a Sunday. The atternoon was given up to out-door exercise and amusements, Both the elevated roads and the horse railways aid a good business, the cars being crowded day and evening. Whole families, from the grandmother own to the little children, were to be seen journeying from one end of the town to the other, and it seemed as if family reunions around a Thanksgiving turkey were very general among the, laerty and pinched resources during the last five years, it was all the more noticeable yesterday that the throngs of laboring people seen upon the streets and in public conveyances appeared to be happy and hopeful, and were generally much better clad

Central Park was resorted to by thousands. The welks and the drives were crowded; and what was unusual, St. Nicholas-ave, and the Boulevard were thronged with pedestrians as well as with staid equipages and fast drivers. Several fashionable coaching parties made excursions with their fourin-hand teams into the country. The young collegians who felt a lively interest or participated in the game of foot-ball at Hoboken enlivened the streets with their cavalcade of hotel coaches, which started from the Brunswick about 1 o'clock and proceeded to Hoboken. Many troops of boys in the tenement-house districts amused themselves by masquerading, and several societies gave vent to their gayety of spirit by being driven through the streets in carnival costume. The matinée performances were well attended, and in the evening the theatres were crowded to everflowing. The streets were througed until a late hour.

CHARITY GIVEN WITH FREE HAND. DINNERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS IN TUBLIC AND

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS-OVER \$,000 CHILDREN AND OTHER POOR PEESONS MADE BAPPY.

A happier lot of children could barely have been found yesterday from those that assembled at the Wilson Industrial School, No. 125 St. Mark's-place. They were all girls, and most of them came from the ecause, if she became a candidate, she must allow her ame to be used as Mrs. Blackwell, and several texal ransactions of her hasband have nearly taken through ecause of her long refusal to sign—documents with any enough for the children of princes. It was provided this year by Samuel Sloar, who has given the direct for because of her long refusal to sigh documents with any other than her maiden name. It is impossible to make an estimate of the probable vote of women in the State at the coming election, because of the question of the poli-tax which is aliaded to above; but good judges put the figures at about 3,000, or about what the most sanguine friends of the cause expected in Boston alone. The women who will vote are of the best classes, representing mothers of families, property-owners and teachers, and so the proin se is excellent for the future of the movement. In Lowell, for instance, out of a long list of women registered all but two are property-owners, teachers or heads of families, and of these two exceptions one is a missionary and the other a dressmaker. Special provisions are being made the last three years. The 260 girls were promptly on hand at noon, Over 200 pounds of turkey and Their enjoyment was instructive and amusing. This socity, and for the last thirty years it has provided a Thanksgiving feast for poor girls. The girls pick cinders and wood in the streets in the morning and attend school later in the day. They always have a substantial dinner, and are given warm clothes to wear if they earn a certain number of credit marks. In some instances the only meal they receive each day is that at the school. On Wednesday their parents and many of called at the school with baskers, which were filled with turkey, polatoes, ples, etc. Over 100 baskets were supplied, and over 100 families were made happy by a good dinner yesterday. The celebration at Ss. Vincent's Home for Boys, Nos.

53 and 55 Warren-st., began as early as 6:30 a. m. The

building was specially decorated for the occasion. In the morning a high mass of thanksgiving was celebrated m the Chapel of the Immaculate Virgin It was sung A sermon was preached by the paster, the Rev. John thank Him daily for the proud privilege of American citizenship. He pointed out the method of preserving the beirloom of Boerty by a patriotic use of the elective franchise. At noon, nearly four hundred boys sat down to dinner. The fare consisted of 490 pounds of turkey, 100 pounds of beef, 70 pounds of ham, 180 pounds of pinm pudding, two barrels of potatoes, a barrel of celery, eranberry sauce, vegetables, pies, coffee, etc. The din-ner was supplied by the members of Si. Joseph's Union-The large during ball was trimmed with American flags." and at one end was a large portrait of George Washington, in front of which was the motto. "The first in war, the first in peace, the first in the hearts of h countrymen." A picture of the Cardinal was opposed. Three tables extended the length of the room, but we insufficient to seat one-third of those was applied for dinner. As no one is ever refused the tables were filled three times, and all erjoyed a hearty meal. There were women. Many of the bays were cripiles. Before the dinner was caten the choir sang a song of welcome to the newsboys and waifs of the street who were present, It received hearty applause. The eagerness with which the turkey was devoured and the short time it took each boy to clear his plate showed plainly how the disner was relished. Daring the day patrioile songs, recita-

tions, and other exercises were given.

The day was much enjoyed by the inmates of the Girl's Lodging House in St. Mark's-place. At 12 o'clock forty-four happy girls sat down to a boundful dinner provided by Bayard Cutting, one of the trustees of the Children's Aid Society. The object of the homewhich is under the control of the Chibiren's Aid Society -is to supply shelter to friendless girls until they are able to secure situations. During the p. st year the number of inmates, varying in age from twelve to twenty-two years, averaged thirty-seven a day. Most of those who are admitted remain only a few days, sitnations being easily obtained for them; some who are only able to earn small wages are permitted to remain permanently by paying \$1.50 for mostic service; 30 as scamstresses and shop-girls; so were taken away by friends; 12 were sent to homes in the West; 4 were sent to Europe; 66 were transferred to other institutions, and 20 to different hospitals. The rules of the institution exclude any who re not old enough to take care of themselves. During the year the expenditures have been \$5,177.70 and receipts \$2,550 6d. Under the supervision of the same matron and in the same building there is a dressponking department where indigent girls are taught dressmaking for alx months without they are also boarded and lodged for that period I without pay. About forty have been passed through this